[TFR 13]

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[V?] 123/54

[Letterhead with the Seal of the Soviet Union with Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR written in 15 minority languages]

Secret copy No. 5

DECREE
OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE USSR
on the curtailment of the term of imprisonment to the actual time served of the following American citizens sentenced by judicial organs of the USSR

1.

Curtail the term of imprisonment to the actual time served of the following American citizens sentenced by judicial organs of the USSR.

1. GOPKINS [Hopkins?], Friedrick Charles, born 1921, native of the city of New Jersey, State of Jersey, USA, sentenced 26 June 1948 under article 58-6, part I of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR to 25 years imprisonment;

2. KUMISH, Wilfred, born 1915, native of New York City, sentenced on 5 March 1949 under article 58-6, part I of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR to 15 years imprisonment;

3. FIELDS, Marrej, alias FEINGERSH, born 1919, native of Brooklyn, USA, sentenced 3 March 1951 under article 58-6, part I

of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR to 25 years imprisonment.

[TFR 13-4] [Handwritten "2"] [Typed "2"]

II.

To the Council of Ministers of the USSR give the necessary instruction to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR and to the Ministry of Justice of the USSR on the exchange of three American citizens who were freed ahead of time from imprisonment to the representatives of the American authorities in the city of Berlin.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR - K. VOROSHILOV

Deputy Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR [Signature of (A. Gorkin) A. Gorkin]

[Signature blocks are partially blocked by a stamp of the seal of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR]

Moscow, Kremlin 22 August 1955 (A. Gorkin)

[TFR 13-5] [Handwritten "3"]

I N F O R M A T I O N
by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR
of 22 August 1955 on the curtailment of the term of imprisonment to the actual time served of the American citizens sentenced by judicial organs of the USSR.

1.

Curtail the term of imprisonment to the actual time served of the following American citizens sentenced by judicial organs of the USSR.

1. GOPKINS [Hopkins?], Friedrick Charles, born 1921, native of the city of New Jersey, State of Jersey, USA, sentenced 26 June 1948 under article 58-6, part I of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR to 25 years imprisonment;

2. KUMISH, Wilfred, born 1915, native of New York City, sentenced on 5 March 1949 under article 58-6, part I of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR to 15 years imprisonment;

3. FIELDS, Marrej, alias FEINGERSH, born 1919, native of Brooklyn, USA, sentenced 3 March 1951 under article 58-6, part I of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR to 25 years imprisonment.

To the Council of Ministers of the USSR give the necessary instruction to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR and to the Ministry of Justice of the USSR on the exchange of three American citizens who were freed ahead of time from imprisonment to the representatives of the American authorities in the city of Berlin.

Chairman of the Presidium
of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR - K. Voroshilov
Deputy Secretary of the Presidium
of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR - A. Gorkin

Moscow, Kremlin 22 August 1955 [Stamp] Note in the OSK Completed 29 AUG 1955 [Akseneva?] [End stamp]

[TFR 13-5a]

[On the reverse of TFR 13-5 is a stamp which reads: OAI GITs MVD USSR Vkh No. 1256 21 Jul 1992 all numbers are handwritten.]

[TFR 13-6]

No. 124/[2 characters illegible] [Handwritten "5"]

D O C U M E N T

5 September 1955 Berlin

We the undersigned, representative of the Soviet authorities in Berlin, VIZIRYAKIN, I.V. on one side and the representative of the American authorities Mr. [Handwritten "Dubois"] on the other

side completed the present document in that the party of the first part turned over and the party of the second part accepted the American citizens:

1. GOPKINS [Hopkins?], Friedrick Charles, Born 1921

2. KUMISH, Wilfred, Born 1915

3. FIELDS, Marrej, alias FEINGERSH, Marrej, Born 1919

There are no further claims on the Soviet authorities for further transferring of American citizens.

Turned over: Representative of the Soviet authorities in Berlin

[Signature of Viziryakin] /I. Viziryakin/

Receiver: Representative of the American authorities in Berlin

[Signature of [Aldan?] S. DuBois]/ /

[Seal of the Consular section of the Soviet Embassy in the German Democratic Republic to the left of Viziryakin's signature block]

[Handwritten [12?] vkh 196512] [Handwritten: Noted in the OSK 12 Sep 55 Aksenova sm vl 186218 on 10 Sep 52 [Signature]] 23 Feb 56 [Illegible Stamp]

[TFR 13-7] copy, copy No. 2 Secret [Handwritten "4"]

to the Chief of the Prison Department MVD, USSR Special Dept. 24 Aug 5 40/5-[Handwritten 34486] Comrade Bulanov, P.S. Moscow DR [1st letter missing] The affair of Krysenkov [One word illegible]

Attached I am sending you three dossiers and three certificates on the American citizens GOPKINS [Hopkins?], Friedrick Charles, born 1921; KUMISH, Wilfred, born 1915; FIELDS, Marrej, alias FEINGERSH, born 1919 who in response to a decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 22 August 1955 are subject to release ahead of time from the imprisonment sites and to transfer to the representatives of the American authorities in Berlin.

I ask for you to give instructions on the basis of the enclosed certificates. Tell the American citizens that they are being freed ahead of time from prison and will be turned over to representatives of the American authorities in Berlin. The certificates are attached to their dossiers.

On the date that you inform the American citizens of the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 22 August 1955 inform the 1st Department of the MVD, USSR of the announcement date and sent a report regarding the transfer to the American authorities.

Enclosure: 3 dossiers and 3 certificates only to the addressee.

[initials] Chief of the 1st Special Department of the MVD, USSR Colonel /A. Sirotin/ [Signature] [Handwritten date 24 Aug] 1654 [one word illegible] Krovienkovo [Stamp: Prison dept. MVD USSR K 6-48-16]

[TFR 13-8] [Letterhead start] Russian State Broadcasting Company "OSTANKINO" TELEVISION "OSTANKINO"

Deputy Minister Studio "POLITIKA" for Russian Security Comrade Golushko, N.M. 127808 Moscow, str Akademik Koroleva 12 Tel 217 96 60 [End letterhead] [Handwritten Comrade [Tarycheev?] 2 words illegible, 18 Jun 92] Dear Andrej Fedorovich,

The Broadcasting Company "OSTANKINO" earnestly requests your help in the search for Americans which for various years were under investigation by the former KGB and the were in prisons and camps in the territory of the former Soviet Union.

This information is necessary so that we can exchange it with Americans who possess information about our POWs in Afghanistan as well as for the producing of the television series "Black Box".

These lists apply

1. Pilots Eddie Berg and Samuel Busch, shot down over the Sea of Japan in June 1952 (they were seen in Magadan).

2. Jim Patrick, sergeant, taken in Berlin, seen at lesopoval near Vorkuta.

3. Americans were seen in POW camp No. 99-13 in Karaganda in May-June 1946.

4. The camp in Karaganda is located at coordinates 49 deg 52 min N, 73 deg 10 min E in the Kazakhstan SSR, prisoner of war No. 266051.

5. Alisa Alice - female American, camp in the village of Abez', Komi Autonomous Republic.

6. Michael Damesko, American, died 7 April 1983 in Shirkovskoj home for the old and invalid 70 kilometers from Kursk.

7. Nikolai Mikhailovich Skorodinsky /Nil Ankol/ American, imprisoned in the Trans-urals, deported to Russia, married to a Russian. Lived in Kasimov in the Ryazan' Oblast. He is buried there as well. His file.

[TFR 13-9]

8. Henry Ford - Was sent by the U.S. government to Stalin with important documents about Beria. He was invited to the Kremlin but instead of Stalin, he fell into Beria's hands who had him arrested.

He was imprisoned for six years in various prisons including Lubyanka and Lefortovo. He was sopposedly deported to America in 1955-1956.

9. In Chelyabinsk /in a camp or prison/ the German woman Maria Kapel'steiner (a relative of Hitler, possibly his sister) was imprisoned for a very long time. All the information on her is top secret. She has been dead for a long time and her dossier was sent to the KGB in Moscow. Who she is, her fate, where she is buried, under what circumstances she was arrested, how she got to be in these circumstances, who and where was she tried.

List of American MIAs in the territory of the Soviet Union given to us by the American side.

In June of 1955 the Soviet Union freed several Austrian prisoners. The Red Cross received the following list of Americans

who they [the Austrians] saw in prisons. The source is a report by the U.S. Diplomatic Service declassified by the State Department.

Date, when they were seen	Name	Prison
1. 1956	Jimmy Fabian	Kommondatura
2. 1956	William Bizet	Vorkuta, Bizet
3. Feb 53	Clifford Brown	Verkhnij Ural'sk
4. Sept 50	Jerry Ford	Tajshet
5. Feb 53	George Michael	Verkhnij Ural'sk

6.	Jun 55	Jeanie Shekmani	Potma
7.	- - -	Henry Milinauskas	Vorkuta
8.	- - -	Sidney Ray Sparks	Potma
9.	1953	Robert Robinson	Tajshet
10.	May 55	Rooney Ransburg	Molotov Solikamsk
11.	May 55	Lt. Gevy	Aleksandrovsk
12.	Jun 55	Spike Roy	Potma
13.	May 55	1Lt. Gaby	Irkutsk
14.	- - -	Zenz	Lubyanka
15.	1952	Heinz Miller von Seydlitz	Inta
16.	Jul 60	Yam	Chelyabinsk
17.	Jan 55	Garry	Camp near Moscow
18.	Jul 55	John/Johnny	Camp of the MVD in Odessa

TFR 13-10

On 8 April 1950 a Navy PB4Y-2 was shot down near Libau, Latvia. The plane crashed into the Baltic Sea. On 25 April 1950, a Swedish fishing boat found wreckage from the plane 59 kilometers west of Libau, Latvia. In September 1950 a U.S. citizen named John Noble was put into a Soviet prison camp called Vorkuta where he talked with another prisoner, a Yugoslavian by nationality who said that he saw and talked with American flyers who had been shot down over the Baltic. He knew that eight of them had managed to survive. [Unclear who the "he" is above, Noble or the Yugoslav] Another American prisoner kept in Vorkuta, William T. Marchuk talked with a Russian who confirmed that he was among the sailors who searched for and saved the American flyers. The USSR always denied that these Americans, who possessed special skills /skills of electronic signals collection/ were taken into custody. Source -the U.S. Navy

List of MIAs

1. Lt. John N. Fette
2. Lt. Howard V. Sishaf

3. Lt. Robert D. Reynolds

4. Tommy L. Burgess

5. Joe H. Deynens, USN

6. Joseph J. Bourasa, USN

[The No. "3" above is circled]

TFR 13-11

7. AT3 Joseph N. Rinnier, USN

8. Jack W. Thomas, USN

9. AT1 Frank J. Beckman, USN [List of souls on board has Frank L. Beckman]

10. CT3 Edward J. Purcell, USN

In the National Archives in Washington are 51 documents under the heading "American Citizens Detained in the USSR". Many of these documents give only the military rank without names of those people who were seen by liberated German, Japanese, Austrian and Iranian prisoners. The following list was derived from these documents.

	Date Seen	Name	Prison
1.	Jul 48	Lt Pfeiffer	140 km from Tajshet
2.	Aug 45	Army Helmat	Prison of the MVD
3.	Dec 54	James Vaiber	Siberia, TORGAD
4.	Mar 49	COL Latvek	Vorkuta
5.	Aug 51	Captain Robert Davis	Jail in Moscow
6.	1953	USAF Faud	Yaroslav'
7.	May 50	Capt Aleksander Dolgan	Jail in Moscow
8.	- - -	Army Robert Davis	- - -
9.	Jan 51	USAF Phillip Graves	From Germany to a Soviet Camp
10.	Jan 53	Major Gary Hopkins	Gorkij, Rasajfka, Zukm

[First name for no. 10 above could be Harry]

11.	Jun 55	USAF Captain Hopkins	Verkhnij Ural'sk

12. 1950 Captain/Major Roberts Name on the cell wall

13. [1948?] USAF 1Lt Skliftontsroz Dresden

14. - - - Captain Willy - - -

15. Aug 50 COL Techerney - - -

16. [illegible] Sgt Wilkens Lubyanka, Moscow

17. Jan 52 1Lt Otto Chelyabinsk, Moscow

18. Sep 46 USAF Lt Cox Myunkhenskij Plan

19. Jun 53 COL Jackson Mordoriya

20. Jun 55 Sgt College - - -

21. Oct 55 Bob Goldsman

22. - - - Richard Senk - - -

23. Jun 52 Kretchmer Vorkuta

24. Aug 49 Army Major Resokhnojk Vorkuta

25. Jan 53 USAF Joe Milleo Karabac

26. Oct 55 COL Davison

Tolbukina St.

27. May 55 Captain Peterson Vladimirskaya Jail

28. Sep 53 Captain Sing Ojsman Verknij Ural'sk

29. 1951 Mela Herschfield Wife of an embassy employee

30. 1955 Ranner Ziegerman - - -

31. Dec 54 James Vaiber from Likhtenberg to Siberia

32. May 50 Klaus Mur

33. May 50 Captain Andrew Maisano

34. May 50 USAF William Thompson From Budenskaya to Tajshet

[Note: Before some of the above names is USAF. A better translation would be Air Forces of the USA. The USAF did not exist at the time of some of the dates in the text.]

TFR 13-12

These Americans were taken into custody for many reasons: taken from Berlin, arrested, kidnaped, surrendered, parachuted into Estonia as American spies, taken from an airplane. In one instance, an American in a neighboring cell gave his first name by tap code as well as the first name of another American POW to the prisoners who were later freed. Often the information was received second hand with regard to the flyers shot down over the Baltic Sea and those who were transported from Korea to the Soviet Union. [Signature Block] First Deputy Chairman Broadcasting Company "OSTANKINO" [Name ill] G.A. [Signature illegible]

[TFR 13-13]

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

7 July 1992

Pechora The Commission consists of: Chairman Chief of PL-350 MVD RF General-Major of the Internal Service L.A. Khamlyuk, Members of the Commission: Chief of the ORO Colonel of the Internal Service V.V. Shmatov, Chief of the Special Branch Major of the Internal Service S.V. Tret'yakov, Chief of the Sub-unit PL 350/5 Lt. Colonel of the Internal Service V.E. Zabrodskij

Compiled these proceedings for the meeting of the Russian-American Commission from 18 to 19 June 1992 to attest that Citizen David Markin did not serve time in PL 350/5 MVD RF. General-Major [Signature] L.A. Khamlyuk Colonel [Signature] V.S. Shmatov Major [Signature] S.V. Tret'yakov Lt. Colonel [Signature] V.E. Zabrodskij

[TFR 13-14] [Handwritten] To the Chief of PL 350 General-Major Khamlyuk, L.A.

Report

I am reporting to you that for my term of service in PL 350/5 from January 1985 to the present Markin, David was not imprisoned here.

[1 word illegible] Sub-unit PL 350/5 Major [Signature; 1st Name illegible] Mekhishev Eh M 17 July 1992 [Report is entirely handwritten]

[TFR 13-15] To the Chief of PL 350 General-Major Khamlyuk, L.A.

Report

I am reporting to you that for the time I spent in Sub-unit PL 350/5 from March 1980 to the present Markin, David was not imprisoned in ITK 5. Chief [1 Word illegible] PL 350/5 Major [Signature Illegible] 20 July 92 [Report is entirely handwritten]

[TFR 13-16] To the Chief of PL 350 General-Major Khamlyuk, L.A. from the Chief of Detachment PL 350/5 Major [Tikach?], A.V.

Report

I am reporting to you that for my time of service in Sub-unit PL 350/5 from 1986 to the present time no foreign citizens to include Markin, David were imprisoned. Major [Signature: A.V. [Tikach?]] 7 July 92 [Report is entirely handwritten]

[TFR 13-17] To the Chief of PL 350 General-Major of the Internal Service Khamlyuk, L.A. from the Chief of the Investigation Branch Major Polegaev, B.T.

Report

I am informing you that for the tenure of my service in Sub-unit PL 350/5 from 1981 to 1990 no foreigner to include Markin, David was kept in this colony. Major [Signature: B.T. Polegaev] 7 July 92 [Report entirely handwritten]

[TFR 13-18] TOP SECRET copy No. 2 [Handwritten "350"] 2nd Chief Directorate

To Chief Directorate of 27 November 1954 Prisons MVD USSR 2/1 - 3106

In connection with the question of the US Embassy, concerning residences and the well being of a series of people, who in the opinion of this embassy appear to be American citizens, we ask to be informed, where they are sentenced, what kind of work do they do, indicating their state of health and how they characterize the following people:

MARSHALL, Iozas, son of Kazisa, born 1897, native USA, convicted 15 November 1947 under article 17-58-1"a" UK RSFSR to 25 years;

MARSHALL, Paulina, daughter of Antanaca, born 1903, native USA, convicted 15 November 1947 under article 17-58-1"a" UK RSFSR to 25 years;

MARSHALL-MARSHALAJTE, Alloka, daughter of Iozas, born 1923, native of Kaunas, convicted 10 Jun 1946 to 10 years. On 1 April 1951 she was confined in special camp No. 8.

SEVERINCHIK, Pavel Kirillovich, born 1917, native USA, convicted 1 July 1951 under article 63-1 UK BSSR to 10 years. On 13 August 1950 [trans. note: 1950 was probably a typing error intending to be 1951, since the date of incarceration is before the date of conviction] he was confined in special camp No. 8;

NIKITCHIK, Daniil Daniilovich, born 1926, native USA, convicted 8 June 1950 under article 63-1 BSSR to 25 years. On 5 September 1951 he was confined in special camp No. 8;

NIKITCHIK, Fedor Daniilovich, born 1927, native USA, convicted 8 March 1952 under article 63-1 BSSR to 15 years. On 14 July 1953 he was confined to special camp No. 10;

YASINSKAS, Pranas, son of Pranas, born 1910, native USA, convicted 8 March 1952 under article 58-6 RSFSR to 25 years. On 3 June 1952 he was confined in special camp No. 4.

[TFR 13-19] [Handwritten "351"]

IGNATYUK, Alexandr Andreevich, born 1910, native USA, convicted 19 September 1950 under article 72-a UK BSSR to 10 years;

KARISHIN, Bogdan Ivanovich, born 1921, native USA, convicted in 1949 under article 54-10 part 1 UK USSR to 25 years;

SAGATAS, Adel Alexandrovna, born 1906, native Lithuanian SSR, convicted 19 Jun 1952 to 10 years.

The above-mentioned information was needed according to the conditions on 25 November of this year. We request to be informed of an answer by 1 December 1954. Chief of the Main Directorate of the Committee for State Security concerning Soviet Ministers of USSR

[TFR 13-20] USSR

TOP SECRET MINISTRY OF copy No. 1 INTERNAL AFFAIRS [Handwritten "352"] PRISON DEPARTMENT [illeg] December 1954 No. 28/1/282 To the Department Chief, Main Directorate Committee for State Security of the Council of Ministers, USSR

Re: No. 2/1-3106 dated 27 November 1954

I am reporting that personnel examined by you according to the registration [records] of the Prison Department MVD USSR have not been overlooked.

A check conducted via the 1st Special Department, MVD, USSR ascertained that the following people served a sentence at various confinement areas: MARSHAL, Iozas, son of Kazis, born in 1897, and SEVERINCHIK, Pavel Kirillovich, born in 1917 - at the Pechorskoj Camp, MVD; MARSHAL-MARSHLAJTE, Allona, daughter of Iozas, born in 1923, and NIKITCHIK, Daniil Danilovich, born in

1926 - at the Peschanoj Camp, MVD; NIKITCHIK, Fedor Danilovich, born in 1927 - at the UITL, UMVD, Omskaya Oblast; YASINSKAS, Pranas, son of Pranas, born in 1910 - at the Stepnoj Camp, MVD.

The 1st Special Department, MVD, USSR does not have information on the confinement places for the remaining personnel.

At your personal [request], the Prison Department did not ask the places of confinement [questions] about the situation of their facilities, what work they are doing, or about the state of their health.

Additionally, I will tell you that the Prison Department, MVD, USSR registers only foreign citizens-subjects, and as is evident from your request, the examined personnel had been sentenced as USSR citizens.

CHIEF, PRISON DEPARTMENT, MVD, USSR

[TFR 13-21] COPY TOP SECRET copy No. 2

To the Politburo TsK VKP(b)

In accordance with the instructions of the Politburo TsK VKP(b) from 12 December 1951, we report:

As far as it is known, as of 10 January (of this year), there are 46 military deserters of the occupational troops of western governments in the Soviet zone of occupation of Berlin and Austria, to include: from occupational troops USA - 18, England - 14, France - 13 (including Moroccan 5, negro 2, Dutch 1), and 1 defector from the Dutch army.

These defectors crossed to the Soviet zone: in 1947 - 1, in 1948 -3, in 1949 - 8, in 1950 - 3, in 1951 - 30, in 1952 - 1.

It has also been established, that besides the stated deserters, 28 people crossed into the Soviet zone of occupation in Berlin and then returned at various times back to West Germany.

[TFR 13-22]

To the present time 22 defectors, who arranged for various jobs according to their specialties in the city of Bauttsen, are in a settlement in GDR, 1 defector was confined, with respect to 5 people an investigation was submitted because of their attraction toward criminal responsibility for different crimes and 18 people slipped by filtration.

S. ITNAT'EV A. VASILEVSKIJ "17" January 1952 sh 2076/i [Handwritten]

[TFR 13-23 and TFR 13-24 follow TFR 13-44 for document continuity]

[TFR 13-25] ka-2/6

URSR

Ukrainian SSR Committee of [Sovereign ?]|| Committee of State Security concerning Rada Ministers|| concerning Soviet Ministers Ukrainian RSR|| Ukrainian SSR

2[?] November 1954 No. 1294/n [Handwritten "380"] Kiev [2nd number illeg] TOP SECRET copy No. 1 For the Chief of the 2nd Main Directorate of the Ukrainian KGB concerning the Soviet Ministers USSR [city] Moscow

On No. 2/1 - 3021 from 15 November 1954

In addition to our No. 1265/n from 25 November 1954 we inform you:

Koretskaya (Kolodij) Maria Vasilevna, born 1919, native of New York City (America), citizen of USSR, non-Party woman, with secondary education, married, no convictions, works as a teacher for Slovitskij seventh grade, lives in the village of Slovit, Glinyanskij rajon, Lvov Oblast:

The parents of Koretskaya, father - Kolodij Vasilij, mother - Kolodij Gekla, left for the USA in 1914, from where in 1923 they moved with their daughter Kolodij-Koratskoj, M.V. to the village of Slovit, Glinyanskij rajon. In that same year her father died.

[TFR 13-26]

[Handwritten "381"]

In 1924 Koretskaya's mother - Kolodij G. left for the USA, where she was married for a second time to a Ukrainian and she lives there, to the present day, in New York City. Koretskaya stayed to live at her brother's place in the village of Slovit. In 1930 she graduated from the village school, in 1938 - Gymnasia, and in 1940 the first course of the Soviet Business Institute in Lvov.

In 1940 Kolodij - Koretskaya married Koretskij Teodor Mikhajlovich, born 1908, native of the village of Leschin, Bobrkskij region, Lvov oblast, who in the period of German occupation graduated from the Lvov Veterinary Institute, after which he worked as a veterinarian in the small towns of Glinyana and Pidgajda.

During the retreat of the German troops Koretskij, T.M. ran with the Germans to Germany, and then left for the USA.

Koretskij, Teodor is in America at his brother Koretskij, Maksim's place, who left for there in 1914, and is actively busy with nationalistic activities directed against the Soviet Union.

Koretskaya from 1940 to 1948 did not work anywhere, then in 1948 she started work as a teacher in the Slovit secondary school, where [word illeg] until the present time.

[TFR 13-27] 3. [Handwritten "382"]

On the basis of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR from 29 November 1939, Koretskaya gained USSR citizenship and on the common basis with USSR citizens in Glinyansk ROM MGB Lvov oblast 13 june 1950 she received a Soviet passport, series UP - ZhP No. 69605.

Koretskaya occupies a flat, which has one room and a kitchen. It is located in a house, which belongs to the school, which is guaranteed with free public utilities (fuel, lights and others).

She has a .25 hectare personal plot, one piglet and several chickens.

With Koretskaya lives:

Daughter - Koretskaya, Larisa Teodorovna, born 1943, native of Slovit, Glinyanskij region, Lvov oblast, 5th grade student at Slovitskaya NSSh.

Daughter - Koretskaya, Irina Teodorovna, born 1945, native of Slovit, Glinyanskij rajon, Lvov oblast, 4th grade student at Slovitskaya NSSh.

Koretskaya is characterized positively as a teacher in the Slovit village soviet of Glinyanskij rajon Lvov oblast. She takes part in the public life of the collective and in the measures that are carried out by the

Party and the Soviet Government.

[TFR 13-28] 5. [Handwritten "384"]

As it was established, separate anti-Soviet statements from Koretskaya's side took place after the visit to the American Embassy, and she also expressed hope to meet with her relatives, taking into account the beginning of war in the near future between the USA and the USSR.

Outwardly, in the last 2 years Koretskaya's view changed. She is taking part in carrying out arrangements with Soviet organs in the village.

Koretskaya continues to maintain written communication with relatives, living in the USA, through her connections in Poland and also receives packages from them.

2. Berko, Irina Mikhajlovna, born in 1925, native of the city of Braddo[c]k, USA, Ukrainian, 10th grade education, unmarried, lives in the village of Rodatychi, Gorodokskij rajon, Lvov oblast.

She lives with her maternal mother - Berko, Anna Konstantinovna, born in 1890, native of the village of Malkovichi, Peremyshl'skij Povit [unknown Polish geographical term], Poland, Ukrainian, widow.

Berko, Anna Konstantinovna lives in the place of her birth, Malkovich, Poland. She is a Polish subject who is married to Yaremko, Andrej, with whom she left in 1910 to look for work in America.

[TFR 13-29] 6. [Handwritten "385"]

Having located in America, Perth Amboy, New Jersey, she divorced her husband Yaremko and married Berko Mikhail, supposedly an American subject.

Having lived with Berko, Mikhail, Berko Anna Konstantinovna had 4 children, who were born and live in America.

Berko, Stefan Mikhailovich, born in 1912

Berko, Mikhail Mikhailovich, born in 1913

Berko, Ivan Mikhailovich, born in 1915

Berko, Irina Mikhailovna, born in 1925

In 1938 on the advice of her doctor, Berko, Anna along with her husband Berko, Mikhail and daughter Berko, Irina moved from America to Poland - the village of Malkovichi, Peremyshl'skij povit, where they lived and had their own farm.

In 1944 Berko, Anna's husband died and she remained a widow with her daughter Irina Berko.

Regarding leaving for the USSR, Berko, Anna Konstantinovna and Berko, Irina Mikhailovna, in a meeting on 20 November 1954 with an operations worker of the Ukrainian KGB claimed:

Living in the village of Malkovichi, Peremyshl'skij povit, Poland in 1945 on the order of the local authorities of the inhabitants of the village completely moved to the USSR. They, as Berko, Irina claimed, did not want to leave for the USSR but wanted to leave for America, and in connection with that, in May 1945 in Poland supposedly it was not the American

[TFR 13-30] [Handwritten "386"] 7.

Embassy through which they could submit a petition about leaving for America. Therefore, they decided

together with immigrants to leave for the USSR and through the American Embassy in Moscow to submit a petition about leaving for America.

On their arrival to the USSR, Berko, Irina Mikhailovna and Berko, Anna Konstantinovna stayed as residents in Rodatychi, Gorodokskij rajon, Lvov oblast.

After their arrival in the USSR a personal plot was given to them and a cow, however they refused to accept these. At this time, they submitted a petition about giving them permission to leave for America to OVIR. They gave all the documents which confirm their identities that they had on them to OVIR.

Upon verification by OVIR it is clear:

that 24 January 1947 Berko, I.M. on the basis of national passport No. 580178 from 31 August 1938, given in the city of Washington (USA) in the name of her father Berko, Mikhail, where Berko, Irina M. was put on as a minor, was recognized a person without citizenship and documented 25 January 1947 by UM UMVD Lvov oblast with a residence permit for people without citizenship series "P" No. 133232, until 25 January 1948.

In connection with that, Berko, I.M. residence permit for people without citizenship was documented incorrectly, since she arrived in the USSR from Poland on order of the agreement from 6 July 1845 on the basis of the decree from UM MVD USSR from 30 May 1947 for No. 1-10/3121,

[TFR 13-31] [Handwritten "387"] 8.

Berko's residence permit was confiscated. National passport No. 580178 attached to No. 16/10-553 was sent to the OVIR UM MVD Ukrainian SSR.

It was also established by a check that Berko, Irina Mikhajlovna and Berko, Anna Konstantinovna at the present time possess no documents which would confirm their identities. They don't work anywhere, they don't have any personal property or real estate, with exception of household furnishings, the sale of their personal clothing serves as the source of their existence.

Berko, Anna Konstantinovna is 65 years old, in poor health. Berko, Irina Mikhajlovna on her own admission is also ill and is not able to do any physical labor.

[Large empty space - probably censored at the source]

3. In the village of Petrich, Krasnenskij region, Lvov oblast alive.

[TFR 13-31a] 9. [Handwritten "388"]

Semkiv (Semko), Mikhail Ivanovich, born 1919, native of the city of Omrad (USA) according to documentation, form No. 1 notes him as a native of the village of Reped', Sanokskij povit, (Poland) citizen of the USSR, non-Party member, 4th grade education, married, works as a metal worker for SMU-18, the "SAKHSTPOJ" trust.

Semkiv (Semko), Ivan Ivanovich, born 1922, native of the city of Omrad (USA) however by documentation, form No. 1 he is noted as being a native of the village of Reped', Sanokskij povit (Poland), married, works as a railroad track layer for SMU-9 of the "SAKHSTPOJ" trust.

In 1926 the Semkiv brothers and their father Semkiv, I.M. moved from their birthplace to Poland where they lived in the village of Reped', Sanokskij povit.

In Poland the father of the Semkiv brothers was married for the second time to a Semkiv - Rapovaya, Praskov'ya Stefanovna since his first wife died while they were still in America. In the same year, 1926, the father of the Semkiv's departed to America leaving the Semkiv brothers with their stepmother in

Poland.

Living in Poland Semkiv, Ivan and Semkiv, Mikhail became Polish citizens.

In conformation of this, when Semkiv, Mikhail Ivanovich arrived in the USSR he presented the OVIR the Polish DOVOD OSOBYSTYJ No. 305/46 [Polish terms - probably akin to a special declaration]

[TFR 13-32] [Handwritten "389"] 10.

Besides this they declared that they supposedly have proof of birth in America which was given to them in the American Embassy in Warsaw.

In 1946 the Semkiv brothers along with their stepmother, by way of resettlement under evacuation certificate No. 39947 given on 15 May 1946 by the representative of the government of the Ukrainian SSR in the city of Zagir'e, arrived in the Soviet Union and settled in the village of Petrich', Krasnenskij Rajon, L'vovskaya Oblast.

In accordance with the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 20 Nov 1945 the Semkiv brothers were given Soviet citizenship.

In 1949, Semkiv, Ivan Ivanovich was given a passport of series VII ZhP No. 517476 valid for 5 years by the Krasnenskij ROM, MVD, L'vovskaya Oblast on 14 Nov 1949. The passport was issued on the basis of immigrant document No. 39947 issued by the evacuation representative in Poland on 15 May; Marriage certificate No. I issued by the Petricheskij Sel'Soviet [Village Council] on 2 Jul 1947; a certificate of the Artel of Stonemasons without a number or a date and a document of the Petricheskij Sel'Soviet dated 29 Oct 1949.

Semkiv, I.I. has a house (half of which is owned by his stepmother), a personal plot of 0.25 hectares, a cow, a heifer and household goods.

Semkiv, I.I. 's wages are 500-600 rubles in the Installation department of the SMU trust "Sakhstroj".

[TFR 13-33] 11.

[Handwritten "390"]

The chief of the SMU-9 section characterizes Semkiv, I.I. as being an enterprising, dependable and disciplined worker.

The family of Semkiv, Ivan consists of the following people:

Wife - Semkiv, Elena Grigor'evna, born 1927, native of Poland, Ukrainian, citizen of the USSR, non-party member, member of a collective farm.

Daughter - Semkiv, Anna Ivanovna, born 1948, native of the village of Petrich', Krasnenskij Rajon, L'vovskaya Oblast, Ukrainian.

Daughter - Semkiv, Mariya Ivanovna, born 1953, native of the village of Petrich', Krasnenskij Rajon, L'vovskaya Oblast, Ukrainian.

Stepmother - Semkiv-Rapovna, Praskov'ya Stefanovna, born 1906, lives in the village of Petrich', Krasnenskij Rajon, L'vovskaya Oblast in the second half of the house in which I.I. Semkiv's family lives.

Son of Semkiv-Rapovna Praskov'ya Stefanovna, Semkiv, Andrej Ivanovich, born 1935, in service with the Soviet Army.

[TFR 13-34]

[Handwritten "391"] 12.

As regards Semkiv, Mikhail Ivanovich, he was given a Soviet passport of series VII ZhP No. 703575 valid for 5 years by the Krasnenskij R.O. MVD, L'vovskaya Oblast. The passport was issued on the basis of certificate No. 741 given on 11 Apr 1951 by a special department on evacuation affairs of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR; certificate No. 16 given by the Krasnenskij Rajpromkombinat [Rajon Industrial Combine] in May of 1951; and certificate No. 49 given by Petricheskij Sel'soviet, Krasnenskij Rajon, L'vovskaya Oblast on 12 May 1951.

Semkiv, Mikhail Ivanovich lives in the village of Petrich' where he has a house (part of which belongs to his father-in-law), a personal plot of 0.14 hectares and household property.

The wages of Semkiv, Mikhail Ivanovich at the SMU trust "Sakhstroj" are 500-600 rubles. In his work for the organization in the Installation department of the "Sakhstroj" trust he is characterized as being negative and careless. He does little to increase his work qualifications. He doesn't participate at all in the public [social] life of the organization.

[TFR 13-35]

[Handwritten "392"] 13.

Members of the family of Semkiv, Mikhail Ivanovich are:

Wife - Semkiv, Stefaniya Ivanovna, born 1928, native of Poland, citizen of the USSR, housewife.

Son - (not related by blood) Goshevskij, Mikhail Mikhajlovich, born 1949, native of the village of Petrich', Krasnenskij Rajon, L'vovskaya Oblast.

Daughter - Semkiv, Teodoziya Mikhajlovna, born 1952, native of Petrich', Krasnenskij Rajon, L'vovskaya Oblast.

Son - Semkiv, Ivan Mikhajlovich, born 1953, native of Petrich', Krasnenskij Rajon, L'vovskaya Oblast.

[TFR 13-36] [Handwritten "393"] 14.

[Large area of this page is blank. Possibly censored by Russian authorities.]

4. Kazanskaya, Sofia Vikent'evna, born 1913, native of Detroit (America), was sentenced by a Special Session of the NKVD, USSR, Record of Proceedings No. 13 of 27 April 1946 and on 30 Nov 1946 was transported under guard to Pecherlag, MVD, railroad station Obez' Severopecherskaya.

In addition, we will report upon establishing S. V. Kazenskaya's location after her term of imprisonment was done.

Chairman of the Committee for State Security
for the Ukrainian Council of Ministers
[illegible signature]

[TFR 13-37]

[Letterhead]
[in Ukrainian and Russian]
For No. 2/1-3021 dated 15 Nov 54 pa-2/6 URSR
Committee for State Security of the

Council Of Ministers, Ukrainian SSR

_____ 27 Nov 1954

No. 1295/T

Kiev TOP SECRET copy No. 1

to the Deputy Chief, 2nd Main Directorate
of the KGB attached to the Council of Ministers, USSR

Moscow

As a supplement to our No. 1294/N dated 27 November 1954, we wish to report:

1. FEDAK, Maria Petrovna, born 13 January, 1903, in the city of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, USA, nationality unknown, USSR citizen, lives in the city of Uzhgorod, [not releasable], a housekeeper, dependent on her children for support.

M.P. FEDAK arrived in the USSR with her parents to reside in the village of Shishlovtsy, Zakarpatskaya Oblast. In 1922, she married her husband, a resident of the village Matovtsy - FEDAK Stefan Ivanovich. In 1929, she and her husband left for the USA. [rectangular stamp] [illeg] 34-43349 20 November 1954

[TFR 13-38] [Handwritten "397"] 2.

In 1935 FEDAK returned to the USA with her children to Zakarpatye.

She does not have any belongings other than everyday household items. She lives off of her children's earnings.

FEDAK is by nature withdrawn. She leads a modest life and takes no part in the social-political [circles].

M.P. FEDAK has a passport III-MTs 519273, issued 1 November 1951 by the 2nd GOM Uzhgorod on the basis of the Decree by the GUM MVD USSR and by petitioning for USSR Citizenship.

Living with M.P. FEDAK are:

Her son - FEDAK, Stefan Stefanovich, born 1924, native of Matovtsy, Czechoslovakia, nationality Slovak, single, former American subject, works in the "Verkhovina" restaurant as the kitchen accounting clerk.

He has on hand a Soviet passport III-MTs 519316, issued 1 November 1951 by the 2nd GOM Uzhgorod on the basis of a birth certificate issued by Uzhgorod ZAGS.

[TFR 13-39]

Her daughter - FEDAK, Varvara Stefanovna, born 26 June 1926, native of Matovtsy, Czechoslovakia, Nationality Slovak, USSR citizen, single, works as a bookkeeper for the regional hospital.

She has a passport III-MTs 519273, issued 1 November 1951 by the 2nd GOM Uzhgorod.

Fedak, Stefan and FEDAK, Varvara as is their mother - FEDAK, Maria, are documented with Soviet passports on the basis of the Decree of the GUM MGB USSR No. 10 /v/ 166953/3111153, dated 30 May 1951.

2. KRIVENKO, Georgij (Yurij) Mikhailovich, born 1924, native of Blain, Ohio, nationality Hungarian, USSR citizen, no party affiliation, married, works at the Beregovo Tobacco curing works as a stock-clerk, lives in Beregovo, Zakarpatskaya Oblast, 16 Bogdan Khmelnitskoj St. [The number '2' is circled by hand]

[TFR 13-40]

[white out]

In 1931, KRIVENKO came to the city of Beregovo (Zakarpatye) with his mother (who died in 1942) and his sister. He went to school and in the 1943-44 school year attended the Trade Academy in Ujvidel (Hungary).

In 1945 he returned to Beregova, where he has lived to this day.

He has a Soviet passport, series I-Mts 586423, which he received on 9 March 1950. The passport was issued by the Beregovo ROM MVD based on the Decree of the GOM MGB USSR No. 10/v/-165780/31/4090 dated 22 February 1950. After this, KRIVENKO renounced his American citizenship and petitioned for Soviet citizenship.

[white-out]

He is well-suited to production work, actively participates in social activities. He is the representative of the local committee for the trade union at the plant, and leads a modest everyday life. He has a desire to run for office in the CPSU.

KRIVENKO lives with his wife - KRIVENKO (maiden name TUROVTSY) Rozalia Albertovna, born 1926, native of Beregovo, Zakarpatskaya Oblast, nationality Hungarian, USSR citizen, and who works as the bookkeeper at 'ZAGOTZERNO'.

[TFR 13-41] [Handwritten "400"] 5.

Her marriage to KRIVENKO is dated 18 April 1950 and registered at the Beregovo ZAGS.

Rozalia has a passport, series III-MTs 656232, issued by the Beregovo ROM MVD on 24 March 1954 based on passport I-MTs 551272 and a copy of a birth certificate series YaS No. 587238.

The KRIVENKOs do not have belongings other than apartment furniture and clothing. They live off of money they earn at the state establishments.

From letters to the US Embassy in Moscow, it is known that his deceased father deposited 400 american dollars in a US bank under the name KRIVENKO. He has not received this money.

G.M. KRIVENKO's sister - KRIVENKO, Margarita Mikhailovna, born in 1926, a native of Blain, USA, nationality Hungarian, USSR citizen (formerly an American subject), works as a cashier at the city Bath, lives in Beregovo, 27 Listopada St., House No. 47.

She has a passport, series II-MTs No. 717697, issued by the Beregovo ROM MVD on 12 October 1951, based on a passport I-MTs 603301 (for 1948) and a birth certificate No. 3845 dated 13 September 1946, which was issued by the Beregovo ZAGS.

Margarita was married to PRATSA and had a young child.

The registration [marriage] and dissolution [divorce] are documented at the Beregovo ZAGS.

[TFR 13-42] [Handwritten "401"] 6.

3. DRAGULA, Ivan Fedorovich, born 1922, native of West Brandsville, USA, nationality Ukrainian, no party affiliation, works in the Mukachevo furniture plant as a joiner, lives at No. 4 Sportivnaya St. (a communal house), Mukachevo.

[The number '3' is circled by hand]

[white-out]

I.F. DRAGULA's work is characterized as positive. He takes an active role in popular sports at the furniture plant, is a member of the soccer club, and earns an average of 900-1000 rubles a month. There have been no negative political attitudes established on DRAGULA's part.

He has passport II-MTs 749534 dated 13 September 1951, issued by the Mukachevo GOM MGB on the basis of a temporary identification [card] No. 70050, birth certificate series YaSh - No 298913, and a marriage license series YaG No. 687755 issued by the Mukachevo City ZAGS.

His wife - DRAGULA, Rozalia Alladarovna, was born in 1921, a native of Mukachevo, Ukrainian, no party affiliation, USSR citizen, doesn't work, is supported by her husband. Her passport is series VIII ZE 660471 dated 10 April 1953 received from Section 4 of the Dnepropetrovsk Militia.

4. DRAGULA, Vasilij Fedorovich, born 1923, native of West Brandsville, USA, nationality Ukrainian, no party affiliation, married, works as an apprentice joiner at [con't next page]

[TFR 13-43] 7. [Handwritten "402"]

a furniture factory, lives at his mother's house No. 120 Uzhgorodskaya St., Mukachevo.

His work is characterized as positive and he earns 400-500 rubles per month.

He has no desire to participate in the social activities at the furniture factory, and is withdrawn [quiet]. He has a passport series II-MTs No. 749544 dated 14 September 1951 issued by the Mukachevo GOM MGB based on a birth certificate YaG No. 087043 (issued by the Mukachevo ZAGS), a marriage license, and a temporary identification [card] No. 70052.

His wife - DRAGULA (maiden name SADVARI) Marta Ivanovna, born in 1925, native of Ardanovo, Irshavskoj Rajon, Zakarpatskaya Oblast, nationality Ukrainian, no party affiliation, USSR citizen, works as a bookkeeper for the House manager of the 1st Region, Mukachevo, lives with her husband, has one child - DRAGULA, Miron Vasilevich who was born in 1951.

She received passport series II-MTs 749525 dated 13 September 1945 from the Mukachevo GOM MGB on the basis of a passport book I-MTs No. 706697 issued by the Mukachevo GOM MGB.

5. DRAGULA, Stepan Fedorovich, born in 1920, a native of West Brandsville, USA, nationality Ukrainian, no party affiliation, works as a chauffeur for the Mukachevo Base ORS 'MINGEOLOGORAZVEDKI', is a bachelor, and lives at No. 120 Uzhgorodskaya St., Mukachevo.

[TFR 13-44] 8.

He is well-regarded at work, taking part in all sporting events at the ORS base.

He has a passport series III.MTs No. 520723 dated 10 December 1951, issued by the Mukachevo GOM MGB on the basis of temporary identification [card] No. 70048 dated 24 June 1950, a birth certificate YaG 087869, and information [certificates] from his work place and neighborhood.

6. DRAGULA, Maria Fedorovna, was born in 1925, a native of West Brandsville, USA, nationality Ukrainian, has no party affiliation, works at the Mukachevo Sewing Plant as a tailor, lives at No. 120 Uzhgorodskaya St., Mukachevo, single.

Her work is consider positive. She takes no part in social activities at the Sewing Plant. She was a member of the church choir until fall of this year.

She received passport II.MTs No. 749545 dated 15 September 1951 from the Mukachevo GOM MGB on the basis of a temporary identification [card] No. 70049 issued by the Mukachevo GOM MGB, and a birth certificate YaG No. 087149 issued by the Mukachevo ZAGS.

7. DRAGULA, Fedor Fedorovich, was born in 1924, is a native of West Brandsville, USA, nationality Ukrainian, no party affiliation, a former American subject, works as a chauffeur

[TFR 13-23] 9.

in the Zakarpatskoj OBLDOROTDEL, and lives in the city of Uzhgorod, Gvardejskaya St., House no. 2, Apt. 1.

DRAGULA, F. F. has a Soviet passport II-MTs No. 711987, issueds by the 1st GOM, Mukachevo on 15 July 1951, on the basis of a birth certificate YaSh 298369 issued by the Mukachevo GOM MGB and a military [I.D.] received from the Mukachevo RAJVOENKOMAT.

His wife - DRAGULA (maiden name RASTORPIRA) Maria Grigorevna, was born 21 September 1926, is a native of Zasulye, Romenskoj Rajon, Sumskaya Oblast, nationality is Ukrainian, USSR citizen, works in the Zakarpatskoe Regional Directorate of Farming as an animal technician. She has a passport III-MTs No. 586616, issued 5 July 1953 by the 1st GOM Uzhgorod.

Son - Vladimir, born in 1952.

8. DRAGULA, Margarita (Magdalina) Fedorovna, born in 1929, native of West Brandsville, USA, natioality Ukrainian, no party affiliation, works as a cashier for the 6th Rajon's House Manager, Mukachevo, lives at No. 120 Uzhgorodskaya St., Mukachevo.

Her work is characterized as positive, she takes part in social activities in the Housing Management, is a member of the editorial board of the wall newspaper of the House Manager.

She received her passport II-MTs No. 749137 dated 20 July 1951 at the Mukachevo GOM MGB on the basis of a temporary identification

[TFR 13-24]

[card] No. 70051 issued by the Mukachevo GOM MGB, a birth certificate YaSh No. 298620 issued by the Mukachevo ZAGS, and certificates of residence and work.

DRAGULA, Anna Dmitrievna lives at No. 120 Uzhgorodskaya St., Mukachevo. She was born in 1899, is a native of the village Ivanovtsy, Mukachevskoj Rajon, Zakarpatskaya Oblast, by nationality is a Ukrainian, is the mother of the 'verified' DRAGULOVs; she left with her husband - DRAGULA Fedor Fedorovich after the 1st World War for America, where they had 6 children. In 1931, A. D. DRAGULA returned with her children to Zakarpatye. Her husband died in America. She has her own home.

Her children, listed above, do not have any belongings other than everyday household items and clothing. They live on earnings received from Soviet enterprises and establishments. They do not have other sources of income.

DRAGULA I. F. and his brothers and sisters are documented with Soviet passports since they petitioned for Soviet Citizenship in the beginning of 1951.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE FOR STATE SECURITY
ATTACHED TO THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS URSR -

[signature]

[TFR 13-45] Top secret copy no. ____ [Handwritten "193"]

I N F O R M A T I O N

Sagatas, Adel Aleksandrovna, born in 1906, native of the city of Rokishkis, Lithuanian SSR, Lithuania. In 1930 she left Lithuania for the USA, and returned in 1939. In the post-war years departure from the USSR was granted and with this goal she visited the American Embassy in Moscow, where an American passport was given to her. In 1949, Sagatas was persuaded into giving a statement accepting Soviet citizenship. By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Lithuanian SSR from February 24, 1950 Sagatas was granted Soviet citizenship, however, she did not turn in her American passport and continued to maintain contact with the U.S. Embassy.

November 2, 1951 Sagatas was arrested by MGB of the Lithuanian SSR under Article 58-10 of UK RSFSR.

The investigation of Sagatas showed, that in 1946-1948 she twice visited the U.S. Embassy in Moscow where she took the oath of allegiance for loyalty to the USA and transmitted to the Embassy vice-counselors Wallace, Kendrick and Keppel slanderous information about the life of the Lithuanian population in Lithuanian SSR. She received an American passport and monetary reward for this.

In June, 1952 Sagatas was convicted by a Shaulyaj province judge to 10 years in an ITL.

Berko Irina (Irene) Michaelovna, born in 1925,

[TFR 13-46] 2. [Handwritten "194"]

native of Braddok, USA, Ukrainian, lives in the village of Rodatychi, Gorodok region, Lvov Oblast'.

In 1938, Berko moved with her parents from the USA to Poland. In 1945 she and her mother moved to the Soviet Union.

In Poland Berko lived as a Polish subject.

In 1947 Berko was officially registered at the OVIR as a person without citizenship and received a residence permit, after which on the basis of a Soviet-Polish agreement she was granted Soviet citizenship.

Berko I.M. is characterized as anti-soviet, with a moody personality. Three of her brothers live in the USA.

Dovgulyevich, Stepan (Stefan) Stepanovich, born in 1927, native of New York, Belorussian, arrived with parents from the USA in 1931.

In 1948, Dovgulyevich received an American passport in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and submitted a petition for an exit visa. According to the supposition from the Head of Administration of the Militia, the American passport was illegally received. It was taken from him and [the matter] referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MVD) USSR. Dovgulyevich was given a Soviet passport.

In March, 1953 Dovgulyevich was arrested by MVD, Ukrainian SSR according to Article 16-54-1 "a". In January, 1954, the matter was discontinued and Dovgulyevich was released from custody. He lives in Stalinski Oblast', Ukrainian SSR.

Fedak Maria Petrovna, born in 1903, native of the USA, Hungarian. Until 1906 she lived in the USA with her parents. In 1906, she and her mother arrived in the former Austro-Hungary, in the village of Shishlovtsi, now in the Trans-Carpathian Oblast'.

In 1929, Fedak, with her husband and children using American passports, obtained in Prague, left for the USA, where she lived until

[TFR 13-47] 3. [Handwritten "195"]

1935, when she and her children returned to the village of Matveevtsi (Czechoslovakia).

In 1946 Fedak and her children were documented with residence permits for foreigners from the Directorate of Police Trans-carpathian Oblast'.

On March 12, 1951 a statement was received from her son Fedak, Stepan about a refusal to leave the USSR and the desire to be granted Soviet citizenship.

On May 19, 1951, Fedak, M.P. sent a letter to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow regarding the refusal of American citizenship and submitted a petition before the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR to be granted Soviet citizenship.

On the basis of this, Fedak, M.P. and her children were granted Soviet citizenship and documented with Soviet passports.

5. Dragula Vasilij (Charlie) Fedorovich, born in 1923, Dragula Stepan (Stephen), born in 1930, Dragula Fedor (Frank), born 1930, Dragula Maria (Mary) Fedorovna, born 1925, Dragula Margarita (Margarette) Fedorovna, born 1929, Dragula Ivan (John) Fedorovich, born 1928 - lived in the city of Mukachevo, Zakarpatskaya Oblast'. Their mother Dragula Anna Dmitrievna, a native of Zakarpatskaya Oblast', left for the USA in 1920, from where she and the above-mentioned children returned to Zakarpatskaya Oblast' in 1936.

At the time of reunification of Zakarpatski Ukraine with Ukrainian SSR, Dragula Anna lived as a Czechoslovakian citizen, and her children were entered onto her Czech passport.

The American Embassy, on the basis of the evidence regarding the births of A.D. Dragula's children in the USA, issued an American family passport on 25 June 1947, which was protested by GUM MVD USSR afterwards.

[TFR 13-48] 4. [Handwritten "196"]

On the basis of a Soviet-Czechoslovakian treaty from 29 June 1945 on the Reunification of the Zakarpatskaya Oblast' with the Ukrainian SSR, the above-mentioned people, who did not have indisputable documents verifying American citizenship, were recognized as citizens of the USSR.

In January and February, 1951, V. F. Dragula and various brothers and sisters sent letters to the US Embassy in Moscow renouncing American citizenship.

Severinchik, Pavel (Paul) Kirilovich, born 1917, native of Chicago. In 1921 he arrived with his parents from the USA to Poland, (Brestskaya Oblast'), where he lived until the Reunification of Western Belorussia with BSSR.

In 1947 Severinchik received from the US Embassy in Moscow an American passport and applied to OVER for an exit visa. He was recognized by GUM MVD USSR as a Soviet citizen, but they did not give him a Soviet passport. Therefore, he lived in a stateless district.

In December, 1949 Severinchik P.K. was arrested by the UMGB Brestski Oblast'.

In the course of the investigation it was established, that Severinchik had the intention to leave the USSR for the USA and with this goal repeatedly visited the embassy.

In 1948 after an exit visa was refused to Severinchik, he contemplated the possibility of an illegal exit to the USA.

Amidst this are Severinchik's expressed anti-soviet sentiments which surround him.

P.K. Severinchik was sentenced by a Special Session of the MGB USSR to 10 years at an ITL.

His father K.A. Severinchik, in 1944, was sentenced for treasonous activities to 15 years hard labor.

[TFR 13-49] 5. [Handwritten "197"]

Koretskaya, (Kolodii) Maria Vasil'evna, born 1919, native of New York. She arrived from the USA in 1923. She lived in the village of Slovita, Glinyanski region, Lvov Oblast'.

In 1947 Koretskaya submitted a petition to leave for America. That same year an American passport was given to her by the US Embassy in Moscow. A residence permit for foreigners was given by the Polish government in 1939.

On the basis of a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, GUM MVD USSR recognized Koretskaya as a Soviet citizen. They suggested to the Lvov Oblast' police, who earlier gave her a residence permit, to collect the American passport, and document her with a Soviet passport.

In March 1949, Koretskaya was granted Soviet Citizenship and received a Soviet passport.

Koretskaya's regularly corresponds with her mother and other relatives who send her packages. They live in the USA.

Rudik Luetta (Lietta) Arturovna, born in 1890, native of Passaic, USA. Since 1933 she lives in [Nizhinovo ?], Rovenski Oblast'. Rudik's American citizenship is confirmed with an American passport. The period of this activity was in 1939.

In 1946-1950 Rudik visited and maintained correspondence with the US Embassy in Moscow according to a visa question received upon exiting the USSR.

She received such permission, but refused to leave for America since her husband is a Soviet citizen and she did not want to be separated.

In 1950 Rudik accepted Soviet citizenship.

Nikitchik Daniil (Daniel) Danilovich, born 1926 and his brother Nikitchik Fedor, born 1927, natives of Chicago, Belorussian,

[TFR 13-50] 6. [Handwritten "198"]

In 1947 they received American passports from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and applied to OVIR for exit visas.

Examining the petition, GUM MVD USSR recognized them as Soviet citizens. The American passports were impounded as being improperly acquired and sent to MID USSR. They were given Soviet passports. Nikitchik's mother later sent a letter to OVIR stating that her children had received the passports and did not intend to leave the USSR.

NIKITCHIK D. D. and NIKITCHIK F. D. in September-October of 1949 were arrested by the UMVD, Breskaya Oblast', and in July of 1950 were sentenced under Article 63-1 U.K. BSSR Special Session; D.D. NIKITCHIK to 25 years and F.D. NIKITCHIK to 15 years in an ITL.

SEMKO, Mikhail (Michael) Ivanovich, born 1919, native of Omrod, USA, Ukranian and

SEMKO, Ivan (Jan) Ivanovich, born 1922, native of Omrod, USA, lived in the village of Petrichi,

Krasnayarsk Region,, L'vovskaya Oblast'.

In 1926, they came to Polish territory from the USA with their father and after the reunification of the Western Ukraine with Ukraine SSR by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR dated 10 November 1945, they were granted Soviet citizenship.

In 1947, a letter regarding exit application to America was filed with the US Embassy in Moscow by Mikhail and his brother Ivan.

Their father and sister live in the USA, with whom there is no established correspondence.

IGNATYUK Aleksander Andreevich, born 1910, native of New York, Belorussian, in 1910 arrived with his mother at a residence in Brestskaya Oblast'. In 1947, the US Embassy

[TFR 13-51] 7. [Handwritten "199"]

in Moscow issued an American passport to IGNATYUK on the basis that he petitioned the OVIR for an exit visa to the USA.

Reviewing his application, GUM MVD USSR granted IGNATYUK Soviet citizenship based on the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR dated 29 November 1939. In connection with this, his American passport was impounded as being improperly issued and he was documented as having a Soviet passport.

In July 1950, A. A. IGNATYUK was arrested by the UMVD of the Brestskaya Oblast' and in October 1950 was sentenced by Oblast' [county or circuit] court under Article 72-a UK BSSR to 10 years in ITL.

KESSELMAN, Lenneta - (Lynette) Iosifovna [Josephine], born 1930, native of New York, a jew; and her brother KESSELMAN Boris (Bernard) Iosefich [Joseph], born 1930, native of New York, [both] arrived with their mother KESSELMAN Rosa from the USA to the USSR in 1930 under a Certificate for Return as a former subject of Russia. Currently they live in the city of Gorkij.

GUM MVD USSR awarded Soviet citizenship to KESSELMAN L.I. and KESSELMAN B.I. based on the Law of Citizenship dated 19 July 38 pertaining to descendants of subjects of Russia.

KORISHIN (KARIZHIN), Bogdan Ivanovich, born 1921, native of New York, Ukrainian. Arrived from the USA in 1929, Lived in Grimaj